C. F.ADAMS'S ADDRESS.

"MR. DEPEW TALKS ABOUT RAILWAYS.

A THOROUGH DISCUSSION OF MATTERS SUG-GESTED BY WHAT WAS SAID TO THE COMMERCIAL CLUB OF BOSTON.

Chauncey M. Depew said to a Tribune reporter sterday: "Every railway man in the country has infoubtedly read Charles Francis Adams's address before the Commercial Club of Boston on Saturday night. It is also, I have no doubt, discussed by members of Congress and by investors and shippers all over the country. The high position of Mr. Adams as a railway authority and his official relations as the head of one of the great lines of the ountry make his statements and charges most important contributions to the present discussion of the railway problem. His long experience as Railway Commissioner of Massachusetts gives his opinion on the effects of any statute in relation to railways great More than any other man he may said to be the author of the Rallway Commission idea. From the success of the Massachusetts commission under his direction, his views as to the operations of the law, its ultimate effects and the amendments neces-

sary to make it a success are entitled to great weight. The whole speech shows that he spoke his mind regardless of any official position he might hold, or of any personal end to be attained, and this is what the discussion wanted. There is an erroneous impression that the railroads are striving to repeal or to nullify the Interstate law. The law will never be repealed and it can neither be ignored nor desed for any length of time. It was a compromis when enacted, and therefore experimental. It re-quired no courage to pass it, for the popular sentiment was unanimous. It does require much wisdom and some courage to amend it so as to correct its demonstrated defects.

NO DANGER OF A BAILWAY TRUST.

"I do not agree with Mr. Adams as to the gigantic consolidations of which he speaks, but it is true that the present intense discussion as to the feasibility of great consolidations of clearing-houses and of socalled railway trusts comes from the overwhelming anxiety of railway managers and investors to overcome in a lawful way the difficulties of the present situation There never can be a railway trust in the sense in which that word is understood. The system is too large and Congress and the Legislatures would not permit it. It would excite an alarm which would lead to drastic measures, ruinous to the properties; but no man in his senses, whether he be a shipper or a stockholder, any longer doubts the necessity for agreements among railways as to the maintenance

"Stable rates mean an equal chance in the car-riage of the freight for everybody. Demoralized rates mean the concentration of all business in the hands of a few great capitalists by the destruction of all small shippers. The law is now operating rapidly to concentrate business in grain, in metals and in manufacturers in the hands of a few great operators who in time could dictate prices to producers and to consumers, and rates to the railways among which they distributed their freight, so that the Interstate Commerce act in the operation of the clauses pro-hibiting pools and the rigid enforcement of the short and long haul intensifies and aggravates the cvils it was enacted to cure.

SOME SUGGESTIONS ABOUT POOLS.

"It being the opinion of the whole business con munity of America as well as the entire railway world that equal, stable and reasonable rates, securing the same treatment to individuals and localities and fair returns to railway investors, can be accomplished by pools with power to enforce their contracts. Congress should permit them under such restrictions as will absolutely prevent their being abused. The pooling contracts should be submitted to the Inter-state Commission and only become legal on their-ap-The operations of the pool should be subject to the constant supervision of the Commission, and the pool commissioner duplicate to them all his reports and the results of his investigations as to ir-regularities, violations of the law and the operations of the agreement. In this way the most potent ma-chinery could be had for the detection and prosecuon of all violators of the law.

'The ten days' notice now required for a res toration of rates should be applied also to the re-duction of rates. The Commissioners should have power, if the Canadian lines refuse to come in and comply with the rules and agreements of these legalized pools, to shut them out of participation in the traffic of the country. The Commissioners should also have the fullest power in their discretion to relieve wherever necessary from the enforcement of the short and long haul clause. The tendency of the act as at present interpreted, to wipe out interminals, is just as Mr. Adams describes it.

DIFFERING FROM MR. ADAMS ABOUT MANAGERS. "I think Mr. Adams's description of the low moral personally the majority of the railway managers of the country and ascertaining much of their motives and capacities. They are loyal to the properties under their control and bring to the performance of their duties a conscientious and tireless industry which is greater than that exacted in other great corporations on account of the nature of the business. Their rea trouble is overzealousness for their own companies producing distrust of the good faith of their rival A weak line cuts rates by some one or all of the secret devices, such as underweight, free earting, salaries, commissions, rents and so forth, either to get a share of the business or more than the proportion it has formerly had. These propositions reach and take away the best customers of the other lines. The president demands of the freight agent reasons for the loss of business, and the shippers of the road claim the treatment which they can receive on other lines, or they will go elsewhere. so rapidly from one line to another that the struggle to retain their customers becomes in the shortest

THE NECESSITY OF CO-OPERATION. "Now, under a properly regulated pooling agreement, arbitration could award to the weaker line such differential from time to time as would give it tions of the pool would detect at once any violation pendent action by railroads means ruin, and co-operation is an absolute necessity, not only for them, but for the business public. The presidents and general managers of the lines east of Chicago have come to an understanding that each one will be bound in honor for the action of the subordinates of his own line, that all charges will be fairly investigated and all discussions arbitrated, and this promises most admirable results. But an enormous business, upon which so much is dependent as railway traffic, ought to rely upon something stronger, more permanent, and more easily enforced. This agreement, which will apparently operate very well east of Chicago, seems impossible among the diverse interests and innumerable lines west of Chicago.

"Our people have aiways found their way out of

"Our people have always found their way out of difficulties in a manner which demonstrates their business genius, and I think they needed the explo-sion of a can of dynamite like that which Mr. Adams has fired off to start the movement which will end in a practical and wise solution of these problems."

DISCU NING THE LETTER IN WALL STREET DIFFERENT VIEWS OF IT TAKEN BY C. P. HUNT INGTON, ROSWELL P. FLOWER, GENERAL

WINSLOW AND OTHERS.

The address of President Adams was accepted in wholly different ways in Wall Street. Practical railroad men, speaking of the many subterfuges for the cutting of rates, declared that he had not used too strong terms, while other persons were inclined to applaud his remarks about the tendency to universal consolidation. Both classes undoubtedly were in-fluenced by their hopes or intimate knowledge of the railroad situation. At the Stock Exchange the bulls and bears were threading a speculative maze, and while active bulls regarded the exposition of railroad management as a damaging fact, the advecates of lower prices were frightened by the spook of a central authority and a general union of all the railroad systems of the country. They did not stop to think that the methods of soliciting agents were not new, or that many obstacles will be found in the way of a

The vice-president of a large granger railroad ex-pressed the opinion that the repeal of the obnoxious ses of the Interstate law was the only possible relief. He said in substance:

relief. He said in substance:

I am in favor of the law and do not expect that it will be greatly medified, but pooling or traffic agreements must be permitted or the law will work great hardships. I do not care how great power the Interstate Commission may be clothed with, provided that the rallineads may make traffic arrangements with each other. Take the lines between Chicogo and St. Paul, for example. There are five or six and on equal terms two will do 90 per cent of the business on account of their shorter lines and greater facilities. A new road, which naturally has no local traffic, is built and at once reduces the through rates

to secure a part of the business. Under the law, the older reads cannot meet the competition without proportionately reducing intermediate rates and to meet the cut is only a signal for another one by the new line. The law was framed for the benefit of the people, but it must be modified for the salvation of the railroads which are owned by the people. Besides, the law gave the Commission the right to lower rates, but no authority to raise them. If it can tell the older lines to charge less, it ought to tell the new one to charge more when it can be easily proved that it is doing business for less than cost.

C. P. Huntington suggested that if the law forced the railroads into a closer union the divisions would naturally be one system north and one south of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi and a third west of the Mississippi. "It will come, perhaps, to a joint ownership of all the lines in these geographical divisions," he said. To an inquiry whether under such conditions he would with the property of the conditions he would wish to buy or sell the lines in which he is interested, he replied without hesitation: "I should

want to sell mine." Roswell P. Flower said that President Cable, of the Rock Island, was coming to New-York again to at-tend a meeting of the executive committee of the company and for no other purpose. In regard to the railroad situation, he remarked: "A modification of the Interstate law is the only thing that will pre-vent the virtual consolidation of all the railroad lines west of the Mississippi and in time of all the rail-

roads in the country."

General E. F. Winslow, president of the St. Louis

General E. F. Winslow, president of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, has been especially active in the devising of plans which would place the rate situation in the West on a substantial basis that would yield profits to stockholders and curtail rate-making abuses among subordinates of railroad presidents. To a Tribune reporter, he said:

Mr. Adams has presented the railway problems with accuracy and fairness. I consider his remarks judicious and well timed, and with his criticisms of some of the evits of railway management I heartily agree and I believe that the mass of investors will also. There is force in Mr. Adams's remarks, not only because he is a theorist, thoroughly qualified to treat of the subject, but because he is as well a practical manager of a great system. Yes, there is no doubt that the tendency of railroads must be toward combination—no "trust," in the sense that is so obnorations to the popular idea—but toward a grouping of the different systems which have those geographical relations. This policy will be no injury to the public, but on the contrary a protection, for it will concentrate responsibility easily reached by any commission appointed to enforce the laws. The friends of protection in economics believe that the consumer receives cheaper goods through that policy, and pretection among the railroads will assure cheaper rates to the public and stability as well. Look how the Interstate Commerce law has worked politically. I am a red-hot Republican, and the radical distinction between Democracy and Republicanism in party politics is that the latter theory is to favor a strengthening of the cehtral government, so as to make it more than a rope of sand and assure the execution of those powers delegated by the States in the manner best for the whole community, while Democracy would weaken the already weak central authority. Yet this Interrope of saint and assure the execution of those powers delegated by the states in the manner best for the whole community, while Democracy would weaken the already weak central authority. Yet this Interstate law was the greatest act of centralization in our legislation and it was fathered by a Democratic committee, signed by a Democratic President and had been agitated for five years by a Democrat from Texas, who was not qualified to judge of the necessities or conditions of the rallroads. It was passed by common consent, because many legislators mistakenly thought that they might by opposing it confront a popular sentiment, when as a matter of fact there was no popular demand whatever for the law. The recent clearing house scheme was criticised by the press as being a trust, whereas, in fact, it embodied no feature which had not been part of all previous railroad agreements, except the important provisions for a concentration of responsibility and the restriction of the rate-making power. It is obvious that if one man represents and acts for twenty-five railroads, the law can be more readily enforced than when twenty-five different managements must be reached.

JUDGE COOLEY ON THE RATE CUTTING. HE SUGGESTS AMENDMENTS NECESSARY TO

PREVENT THE PRACTICE. Washington, Dec. 17 .- Judge Cooley, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has returned to this city from his visit to Chicago and Toledo. where he investigated, in company wth Commssioner Morrison, the rate-cutting wars of the Northwestern He is not sanguine of a permanent settlement of the troubles, notwithstanding the apparent acquiescence in his rather emphatic declarations, until the law has been somewhat amended. He says the Commission will consider the expediency of recommending amendments, which will make it illegal to pay comamendments, which will make it illegal to pay commissions for the sale of tickets and require railroad
companies to redeem unused portions of tickets for
the amount received for them. As long as the companies are allowed to pay commissions, so long, says
the Judge, will rates be cut.
Commissioner Morrison thinks Congress will have
to be called upon to define excursion tickets, as used
in the act, as much of the rate-cutting is done on
that class of tickets, and they are at present exempt
from the operation of the law.

TO ACCEPT THE NORFOLK AND WESTERN'S BID. Philadelphia, Dec. 17 (Special).-It was author-itatively stated to-day that the negotiations between the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company and the Richmond Terminal people have reached such a state that a settlement of the questions in dispute has been Those who are in a position to know do not deny that such negotiations are under way. "I under stand," said a well-known rathroad man this evening, "that the Richmond Terminal people either will accept or have accepted the Norfolk and Western's bid for ginia and Georgia Railway Company. and Western has not advanced the price of the original bid, which, when it was made was declared by the Richmond Terminal to be so ridiculously small as not to be worthy of consideration. The negotiations. which are as good as settled, were interrupted jast week by the withdrawal of President Kimball from the conference. He stated his position, said he could not be swerved from it, and left, after saying that he should be sent for if there was any disposition to accept his terms. He has been sent for, and there is no reason to believe that he has made any concessions."

ISSUE OF BONDS ENJOINED.

Harrisburg, Penn., Dec. 17.-In the Dauphin County Court to-day Attorney-General Kirkpatrick asked for by the consolidation of the Pitisburg, Shenango and Lake Eric and its directors. This company was formed by the consolidation of the Pitssburg, Shenango and Lake Eric and the Eric, Shenango and Pitisburg Com-panies, and extends from Hillards. Butler County. through the counties of Erie, Mercer and Crawford, a distance of 110 miles, being capitalized at \$2,900,000. It is charged that the company has issued a large amount of stock for which no equivalent has been paid, and which is utterly fictitious and void, and that basis of such fictitious stock without payment of the full amount of its authorized capital stock, and to dispose of the same for less than their face market value. The court is asked to require the defendants to the said fictitious issue of bonds, and to enter a decree declaring such issue null and void, and that the defandants be enjoined from disposing of any of these bonds. The court granted the preliminary injunction, and set January 10 as the day for argument.

TO OPPOSE PRESIDENT SPENCER'S REMOVAL Baltimore, Dec. 17 (Special).—There are now indica-tions that the city and State directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, although they are in the minority by a single vote, will not without a protest permit the Garrett party to put Charles T. Mayer in the pres-idency, in place of Mr. Spencer. Senator Gorman, the leader of the State and city directors, has had several conferences with Mr. Spencer and the directors during the last work II is said with this object to during the last week, it is said, with this object in view. Enoch Pratt, the millionaire, and one of the city Finance Commissioners, said to-day that he felt to retain President Spencer, who had so ably managed the affairs of the road. The new vice-presdency that has been talked about means the filling of the office of the second vice-president, which has been vacant for a year. The reorganized executive staff of the Baitimere and Ohio probably will be: President, Charles T. Mayer; first vice-president, Gen-eral Orland Smith; second vice-president, Thomas M. King; third vice-president, C. K. Lord.

Yesterday the trunk lines put into operation the re-stored freight tariffs east and west bound, of which notice

had been given according to the law on December 7.

The Eric Rallway has just received another consignment of Pullman vestibuled sleeping-cars, which the Eric official say are the finest that have ever been delivered by that famous company. They have all the modern im-provements, such as provision for hot and cold water sup-ply, together with an arrangement for steam heat, electric light, etc. These cars are to be run between New-York and Buffalo on train No. 3, leaving New-York at 8:30 p. m., and train No. 12, leaving Buffalo at 5:80 a. m. and Buriato on train No. 3, leaving New Fork at \$30 a.m.

Boston, December 17.—The Danvers, South Park and Pacific Railroad Company's gross carnings for the month of December, 1888, were \$87,654, a decrease form the same month last year of \$25,502. The expenses were \$101,683, an increase of \$6,231; defeit, \$14,020, a decrease of \$31,823. For the ten months to October 31, 1888, the carnings were \$918,919, a decrease of \$177,170. The expenses were \$988,575, a decrease of \$20,805; deficit, \$49,656, a decrease of \$156,311.

The Oregon Short Line Railway Company's statement of earnings and expenses for the month of October, 1888, shows carnings of \$288,485, an increase of \$116,917. Surplus, deducting expenses, \$148,900, an increase of \$83,952. For the ten months to October 31, 1886, the earnings were \$2,183,611, an increase of \$537,133. Surplus, \$908,518; increase, \$42,2608.

Davenport, Iowa, Dec. 17.—Twenty-four suits have been entered in the District Court here against the Chicage, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad by Attorney-Genaral Rakar in the name of the State of Iowa. The

charge is extertionate freight rates and the allegation asks 5,000 domages on each of the twenty-four suits, amount \$5,000 domages on each of the twenty-four saits, amounting in the aggregate to \$120,000, and cites instances where it is averred the road has charged so much per hundred pounds on certain articles named, while the legal rate was only a certain specified amount. Suits of a similar character are to be begun by leading jobbers at Dubuque, Burlington, Reckuk and Cedar Rapids against the roads with whom they do business.

THE COMING CONFERENCE IN NEW-YORK. BELIEF THAT THE PLAN OF A RAILWAY TRUST SIMILAR TO THAT RECENTLY TALKED

OF WILL BE ADOPTED. Chicago, Dec. 17 (Special) .-- There is much speculation in railroad circles here as to the probable outcome of the conference of railroad magnates to he held in New-York this week. A local paper says that the proposed plan, which is likely to be adopted, is practically the same as that mentioned in The Tribune a short time ago—the formation of a company in which is to be concentrated the control and management of all the railroads, or at least of all the important ones west, southwest, and northwest

A man who is familiar with all the movements which have been made, but who desired that his name should not be used, said: "It is not designed to consolidate all the roads, but to form a stock company and lease the various lines, in order to bring them all under one controlling power. If the plan looks chimerical, remember that Jay Gould, C. P. Huntington, W. B. Strong and many other of the leading financiers of the country, who command untold ons, are at the bottom of it. It can be done, and in my opinion will be done. Furthermore, it is an entirely legitimate transaction. It is true that the railroad managers almost to a man are opposed to railroad managers almost to a man are opposed to the scheme, but it is only natural that they should be, since it is calculated to rob them of much of their power, but it is the owners of the property who are responsible for this plan, and the opposition of the managers will not count for much, I think, under the circumstances. The fact is that something must be done and that quickly. We all know that several of the great railroads of the West are tottering on the verge of bankruptcy, and that if the present conditions prevail eighteen months longer they will all go to the wall."

REPUBLICAN BUSINESS MEN MEET.

DISCUSSING PLANS OF SUCCESSFUL ORGANIZA

TION-AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CHOSEN. The Business Men's Republication Association of enthusiastic meeting last evening in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. John F. Plummer presided. Many new members were admitted. The chairman in his open ing address touched on some interesting topics dwelling especially upon the various plans suggested by those most practised in the matter of political organization to make the association successful, adding: "The names of the members of the executive committee, which will be now submitted for approval, are necessarily restricted. The clubs are so numerous and their membership so large that if all were to find a place on the committee it would be unwieldy. The names of the members of the executive committee were then submitted and unanimously approved. They are: H. O. Armour, C. N. Bliss, A. E. Bateman, William De L. Boughton, Alexander Caldwell, I. B. Dixon, James B. Dewson, W. H. T. Hughes B. Franklin Hart, I. N. Hanan, C. F. Homer, W. V. King, W. D. May, F. H. Mulford, Jeremiah Murphy, George I. Seabury, C. E. Quincey, H. H. Rogers, C. C. Shayno, Jesse Seligman, C. D. Sweeney, A. M. Underhill, I. M. Varnum and A. B. Wakeman, Ir.

C. D. Sweeney, B. Franklin Hart and W. H. T. Hughes, the committee appointed to draft by-laws for the government of the executive body, submitted their report. A discussion arose on Article No. 12, which says: "The membership shall consist of men engaged in business in the city of New-York." Thomas B. Clarke feared that this would give a Thomas B. Clarke feared that this would give a chance for Prohibitionists and other disloyal Republicans to creep in, and offered the following amendment to the clause which will be considered at the rext meeting: "Who are voting members of the Kepublican party or who desire to Join its ranks and support its principles and nomineos."

George J. Seabury examined the subject from many points of view and was applauded for the suggestions that he made; so did C. D. Sweeney, Colonel Hart and Colonel Parkinson, of Ballston Spa. Secretary Drake announced that the next meeting would be subject to the call of the chair.

J. H. REED'S WILL FILED FOR PROBATE. firm of Bates' Reed & Cooley, was filed for probate resterday. It is dated September 4, 1885, and names his partner, Martin J. Cooley, his wife, Teeca N. Reed and his friend, Augustus D. Juillard, as exccutors. The widow receives the household furniture horses, carriages, plate and other personal property. To the testator's son, Charles Allen Reed, are als jewelry and wearing apparel. The testator's three sisters, Sophie C. Buel, Frances E. Hooper and Martha D. White, receive \$2,500 each. One-third of the entire estate, in lieu of dower, goes to the widow. The residue is to be divided equally among the tes-cator's four children, Charles A., Herbert (a minor), Helen L. and Amy L. Reed.

DEATH OF MRS, REDFIELD. Mrs. Susan F. Redfield, wife of detice S. Redfield who was for many years a prominent printer and publisher in this city, died at Trenton, N. J., on

TO OPEN THE MUSEUM OF ART. At the meeting of the Metropolitan Museum of Art to day there will be special exercises to commomorate the n the main hall, in which a temporary platform has been rected for the occasion. The exercises will begin at 1,30 Pelock and will be opened with a prayer by the Rev. Dr.

city to the trustees of the Museum will be made by President J. Hamplen Robb, of the Department of Public Parks. It will be accepted by Henry G. Marquand on the part of the trustees. Short addresses will be made by Dr. W. C. Prime, vice-president of the Museum, and Mayor Hewitt will declare the new building open. The Mendelssohn Giee Club has volunteered to sing at these exercises, and a song has been written for the occasion by James Herbert Morse with music by Joseph Mosenthal, entitled, " Of Glorious Birth was Art." After the exervited guests for inspection.

A WOMAN SEIZES A BURGLAR.

Mrs. Minnie Brophy, the wife of Walter M. Brophy, of
No. 551 Ninth-ave., had a struggle with Edward Clark, a burglar, on Sunday evening, whom she caught creeping out of her bedroom window. She caught hold of Clark's coat and acreamed justily for help. The burglar tried to break her hold. He dragged her about the hallway, but she bravely kept a firm hold of his clothing. An accomplice of Clark's named William Coyle tore Mrs. Brophy's hold loose. The burglars then fled. Mrs. Brophy followed them, screaming for help. Her cries were heard by several tenants in the house, and they joined in the pursuit of the two burglars, who were caught by Policemen Dein and Stevenson, of the Twentieth Precinct. When they were arraigned before Justice Ford at Jefferson Market Court vesterday morning the prisoners pleaded " not guilty." They

At a meeting of the U. S. Grant Republican Club, Vth Assembly District, held at its rooms, No. 12 Charltonst., last evening, the following officers were elected: President, Audley J. Mooney; first vice-president, James H. Tobin; second vice-president, Charles L. Brockmeier; secretary, A. J. Moore; financial secretary, William H. Cumliffe; treasurer, L. C. Kuykendall; secretary, and the complete of the complete Cunliffe; treasurer, L. C. Kuykendail; sergeant-at-arms, and the loss upon stock in the bar-room and fixtures John Kennedy; steward, George B. Jolliffe.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Dec. 17 (Special).—Pork to-day dropped 35 cents a barrel, going at last under \$13 for line, aggregating about 10,000 barrels, which he bought a few days ago when it looked as if the big January shorts were going to cover, was being sold January pork sold for \$13 20 to \$12 50 and closed at \$12.85. Buying by Fairbank held the December and January lard, but the May option of that product declined 10 cents. Short ribs dropped 10212 cents. In wheat there was a repetition of the tactics of last week. Fairbank, Hutchinson, Mitchell, Linn, Ream and the other members of the bull crowd tried to scalp the crowd. There was a suspicion at the close that they had scalped each other. The May options were above \$1 '1 part of the day, and of late Fairbank has invariably been a selle at that price, just as he has invariably been a buyer at about \$1 08. May wheat opened at \$1 11 1-4, sold between \$1 11 3-8 and sli 03-8 and closed at \$1 10 5-8. The visible supply statement showed an increase of 675,000 bushels, a little more than was expected, but a year ago the increase for the corresponding week was 1,236,000 bushels against 635,000 last week and 631,000 last year. The exports for the week of whoat and flour were equal to only 532,000 bushels. A year ago for the same week they were equal to 1,492,000. May corn opened at 37 1-8\$1-4 cents, touched 36 7-8 and closed at 36 7-837. Oats were dull, but evidently "pegged" at 29c, by the Milwaukee clique. The receipts were 295 cars. On the curb, wheat was weak at \$1 10 1-8 for May. at that price, just as he has invariably been a buyer

W. P. SHEARMAN'S CRUCIAL TEST.

HOW THINGS ARE DONE IN THE OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS REILLY.

Yesterday's rain kept away many of the regula attendants on the investigations of the Fasaett Com-mittee. Senator Hendricks presided. The day's work was divided between testimony on "The City Record" and on "Juror Commissioners." The examination began with the testimony of William P. Mitchell, one of the largest sharers of the city's patronage as regards the supplying of printing, stationery and blank-books. De Lancey Nicoll conducted the examination. Mr. Mitchell testified that he began printing for the city in the fall of 1886, and had received since that time about \$92,000 for the work he had done. The examination went on in substance as follows:

Q.-When did Mr. Costigan promise to give you the larger part of the city's printing! A -I don't re-

Q.-Well, you had an agreement to that effect you not? A.-No, sir. In the fall of 1886 I told Mr. Costigan that I intended to resume the active management of my business, and asked him for some of work. He said he would do the best he could. solicited every official that was personally triendly

Q.—Was there ever any competition between different printers for the work! A.—I know of none. I never competed myself. I have frequently done work on verbal requisitions instead of written ones during 1887 and 1888. Costigan and I were very intimate friends, and saw each other nearly every day. We did not always talk about city printing, but frequently dis-cussed politics. Whenever we talked about the print-ing the subject was usually introduced by some remark

of mine.

Q.—And then you would suggest that inasinuch as they were so well satisfied it might be advisable to give you more of that kind of work. A.—Well, yes, I suppose I would. I sometimes did get more. This year I got considerably more work on account of the general satis-

prices! Did you, for example, ever tell him that the city could obtain the work and supplies at cheaper rates than were being paid! A.-I never discussed

prices with Mr. Costigan.

The next witness called was William P. Shearman, Commissioner of Accounts, who identified a copy of the Commissioners' report of their investigation of the office of the Commissioner of Jurors, and read from the same, after defining in detail the duties of the Commissioner of Jurors, according to his understand-ing of it. Mr. Nicoll examined him also as follows: Q .- Did you ever read any law, defining the duties of the Commissioner of Jurora except the Consolidation act

G.-Did you not notice, while you were studying the onsolidation act, a reference there to the Code of Civil recodure? A.-I did, but I never looked it up.

Examining counsel then questioned Mr. Shearman

about the methods used in the Commissioners' investigations, and proceeded to read extracts from the steno-graphic report of Mr. Shearman's investigation of the office of the Commissioner of Jurois. Mr. Shearman's method of ascertaining the moral condition of the office named was like this:

(Witness, Deputy Commissioner of Jurors James E. Connor; Examiner, Mr. Shearman.)
Q.-What are the duties of Mr. Doyle 1 A.-He is an

Q.-Is he honest? A.-Yes, sir. Q .- What are the duties of Mr. Brown 1 A .- He is Q-Is he honest? A.-Yes, sir.

This series of questions and answers went through the entire list of employes in the office. As Mr. Nicoll read the testimony from the notes, Mr. Shearman's holer rose higher and higher. Finally he could no lager restrain himself, and exclaimed, with passion: If you are going to read from that report, why don't you read it all?" "I don't want to," said Mr. Nicoil. Then I'll not answer another question," snapped Mr. Shearman. Yet the angry Commissioner did answer many more questions. Mr. Nicoli plied him with inpairies as to his reasons for withholding from counsel for the committee the stenographic report of "The City Record" investigation. Mr. Shearman asserted that, in the first place, he had not known that Mr. Nicoll was counsel, and, secondly, he had not considered himself authorized to allow a transcript to be nade without the consent of the Mayor. Mr. Nicoli natinued as follows:

Q.-How is it that you refused to allow Mr. Best, the official accountant of the committee, access to that steno-raphic report! A.—Well, for the same reason. I lidn't know he was the official accountant. I think he nittee to identify him.

Corporation Counsel Beekman took the stand, after

Mr. Shearman had been excused, and gave his opinion of the present jury system. He thought that many improvements could be made, but that existing faults ere faults of the law, not of the Commissioner. He onsidered it advisable to give the Commissioner full control of the service of subpoenas on jurors, and thus remove the present doubt whether any irregu-Another advantageous change he considered would be to give delinquent jurymen a chance to defend themselves against wrongful fines by an appeal to the Supreme Court. He also thought that the whole management of "The City Record" office should

e placed under the charge of the Controller. Mr. Nicoll-To return to the jury system, Mr. Beek-Mr. Nicoll-To return to the jury system, Mr. Beer-man, how do you explain, that though \$327,000 of fines were imposed on delinquents last year, only \$1,400 was enforced and collected? A.—The Commissioner of Jurors is hampered by limitations of his power. I suppose such things are due to the faults of the law.

Commissioner of Jurors Reilly was called, and Mr. Boardman took up the examination as follows: Q .- For what reason did you remit the fines of 274 purers not found satisfactorily accounted for by the Commissioners of Accounts! A.-I don't remember the de-tails, but I suppose it was because I had received letters rom responsible persons giving me good reasons for doing

Q.—By "responsible persons" you mean good County Democrats, for instance, don't you? A.—I receive such

letters from men of all parties.

Q.—Does the Sheriff ever furnish you with proofs that
the subpoenss have been served? A.—No, sir.

Q.-Then you have no evidence that they have been served! A.-No. str. served! A.—No. sir.

Q.—Mr. Beekman said he thought you had too much power in disposing of the jurors fined. Do you agree with the Corporation Counsel! A.—I'm not speaking for Beekman now. I'm speaking for Reilly. I have no powers I am not able to exercise.

Q.—Now, three 274 jurors excused by you represent temitted fines amounting to \$27,400. Have you anything a your office to show why that amount has been remitted? A.-I have not, but I never remitted any fines without just and sufficient reasons. Sometimes I excuse jurors on their promise that they will serve when they have

The investigation was at this juncture adjourned sub

CHARGED WITH SETTING HIS HOTEL ON FIRE. centerday morning, the building was discovered to be on ire. One of them, Robert Flynn, whose room was on the top floor, was overcome by the smoke and was carried unconscious to the street, where he was soon revived. John J. Suily, the proprietor of the hotel, is now locked up in Police Headquarters on suspicion of having set fire to the place for the sake of the insurance. The damage to the building will amount to about \$1,500, will reach \$500 more.

Sully declares that he retired at 2:30 a. m., and asserts that the blaze originated in the back kitchen, where there were still some live coals in the stove. This latter statement is positively denied by John Carey, whose room was on the second floor, and who declares that there was no fire in the range, judging by the investigation which he afterward made. Mr. Carey was the first to discover the fire. When the alarm was first sounded, and while the panic-stricken guests were fleeing to the streets, every one was surprised to see Sully appear fully dressed, dragging down his trunks, which were already packed and strapped. The prisoner was seen last night in his cell, and protested his inno

MISS CLINCH BURIED. dster of Mrs. A. T. Stewart, and one of the beirs of the mass of requiem was sung in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Rev. Dr. Robinson conducted the service, assisted by the Rev. Father Daly, and the Rev. Dr. McMahon. Archbishop Corrigan pronounced the final absolution. The Rev. Dr. Macdonald and the Rev. Father McCready also took part in the celebration of the mass. The burial was at Greenwood.

The last meeting of the Republican Club of New-York for this year was held last night. The most important for this year was held last night. The most important business transacted was the report of the Normation Committee, which presented the candidates for election at the next meeting, the third Monday in January. The nominess are: For president, Mortimer C. Addoms; vice-presidents, Cephas Brainerd. Edward Mitchell and Charles F. Horner; corresponding secretary, Henry Melville; recording secretary, Job E. Hedge; treasurer, Alfred B. Pierce; executive committee. Edward T. Bartlett M. R.

De Witt, A. C. Cheney, T. C. Ashley and H. N. Wynke A number of candidates were admitted to membership and Colonel John A. Grow introduced a set of resolutions, which were adopted, declaring that the return of the Ro-publican party to the control of the Government showed that the people had confidence in it.

CONSIDERING THE PENALTIES.

THE COMMISSION FOR THE REVISION OF THE EXCISE LAWS MAKING PROGRESS.

The Commission for the Revision of the Excise Laws began yesterday morning at their rooms in se the consideration of the second of the proposed new law-that relating to the subject of penalties. A new section was added to the law, empowering Commissioners of Excise and Inspectors of Boards of Excise to make arrests for violations of the Excise Law. The question of the admission of children into parrooms then came up. Secretary Colby said that ae had inserted in the draft a provision which was practically that recommended to the Commission by President Gerry, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, but even more stringent in its provisions. This was adopted by the Commission, with the understanding that before its final insertion in the bill it should be submitted to President Gerry, n order that he might make any suggestions in regard to it that should seem advisable.

The section as adopted is as follows: "Wheever admits to or allows in any saloon owned, kept or managed by him in whole or in part, where strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer are sold, disposed of or given away, any child actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years, unless accompanied by its parent or guardian, or shall suffer or permit any such child to play any game of skill or chance in any such place, or in any adjacent thereto, or to be or remain therin, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

The question of summary forfeiture of licenses was then considered. Commissioner Thomann thought that the only things which should work summary forfeiture were selling to minors, selling adulterated liquors and selling distilled liquors under a fermented liquor license, it was decided that these three violations should work summary forfeiture in any case, and the question of whether any other violations should operate in the same way was left for future settlement. A number of other provisions were agreed upon in accordance with past discussions, and the board adjourned until 10:30 this morning.

A VALUABLE CUSTOMS SEIZURE. CARRYING DIAMONDS, RUBIES, OPALS AND ALL

MANNER OF JEWELS IN AN INSIDE POCKET. Among the cabin passengers on the Cunard steamer Etruria, which arrived here yesterday, was Gilbert Larlos, a well-dressed, fine-looking man of middle age. Inspector Buchley looked after the contents of Mr. Larios's baggage, and something in the man's conduct caused him to use more than ordinary vigilance. The result was his discovery of three pieces of jewelry which were worth considerably more than \$100, at which sum Mr. Larios had sworn he valued his chattals. He had told the official that he had nothing dutiable. The discovery of the three pieces in the valise ied to a search of Larios's person, and to the astonish-ment of Buckley, he found in an inside coat-pocket jewelry and some silverware, which were subsequently valued at \$5,000.

The lot was promptly seized, Mr. Larios put under arrest and his case referred to Surveyor Reattle. Larios told Surveyor Beattle that he had no intention of defrauding the Government, that he was on his way from Paris, where he had purchased the jewels, to his home in Nicaragua. He had brought the jewelry, intending to make a present of it to a young Nicaraguan to whom he was engaged to be married. to whom he was engaged to be married. After each he said he did not know that the jewelry was dutiable, but expected to send the property in bond across the United States.

The Surveyor decided to keep the jewelry and await the decision of the Collector. With the duties added, the value of the property is about \$7,000. There were many gold watches, bracelets, chatelaines and carrings, all set with diamonds, jeweled gariers, fluger rings, rubies, emeralds, opals and other gems.

TO FORM AN AMERICAN SALT TRUST.

AN ENGLISH AGENT TALKS ON THE SUBJECT-MR. MORTON HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH IT.

The organizers of the scheme to form an American salt trust deny that it has any connection with the Salt Union of England, but as most of the capital engaged in the new movement comes from England, it is regarded as unlikely that there will be any clash of interests between the two. The active premoter of the American trust is C. F. Burger, general agent of Higgins Eureka Salt Manufacturing Company (lim ited) of Liverpool. Speaking on the subject yester-day afternoon to a Tribune reporter, Mr. Burger said:
"Ever since sait has been made in this country the manufacturers have with few exceptions been losing

money, and have for a number of years been trying to form an association by which runious competition could be avoided. The Salt Union in London has floated their capital stock of \$25,000,000 at an offering in subscriptions of ten times that amount, and it now us, and if American manufacturers wish to ma of it they will find us purchasers of their plant on a fair and equitable basis. We think immense savings can be made in the cost of manufacturing, and that the price of sait will be rather less than more, be-sides being of a better quality."

of the capitalists who were associated with the prime movers in the scheme to control the salt industry. But so far as Mr. Morton is concerned there is no reason for connecting his name with this enter-prise, for he said yesterday that he had nothing to do with it and had no connection with it whatever.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS FOR 24 HOURS.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—10 p. in.—For New England, East.,
ern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware
and Maryland, rain; decidedly colder; northwesterly winds

high on the coast.

For Virginia and North Carolina, rain, followed by fair weather: decidedly colder. For South Carolina and Georgis, fair, preceded by light rain on the coast ; colder.

For Florida, fair ; colder.

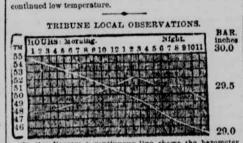
For Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Eastern Texas, fair; alightly colder. For Tennessee and Kentucky, fair, preceded in the eastern portions by light rain; coller. For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, rain, turning into snow, followed in the interior by fair weather; colder.

For Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, light snow, followed by fair For Lower Michigan, light snow, followed by fair weather

ontinued low temperature.

For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, fair, preceded by light snow on Lake Michigan; continued low temperature, followed by slightly warmer weather.

For Minnesota and Dakota, fair and warmer For Iowa, Missourl, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, fair;



In the diagram a continuous line shows the barometer ductuations yesterday, as observed at the United States Signal Service station at this city. The dashes indicate temperature noted at Perry's Pharmacy, Sun Building.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Dec. 18-1 a. m. Almost steady rain, at times heavy, fell yesterday. The temperature ranged between 48° and 52°, the average (50%) being 17% higher

In and near this city to-lay there will probably be rain and colder weather.

Among the deeds filed in the Register's Office yes terday was one conveying the Mechanics and Traders Bank Building on the northeast corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery to the Young Men's Christian Asso-ciation. That branch of the association which is at No. 173 Bowery has long been devoted to the lodging of destitute young men seeking employment. Twelve ments ago it became evident to the association that the Bowery rooms were altogether too small for the purpose. Fresh quarters were sought and the Mechanics and Traders' Bank Building being for sale, negotiations were began for its purchase from the bank directors, who themselves are moving into new quarters. Eighty-five thousand dollars was the price asked, and of this \$54,000 has been advanced in the form of a loan, while the remainder is subscribed by friends of the movement.

The association takes possession on May 1 and

will occupy every part of the building, except the basement, which will be rented for offices. The first floor will be used as a meeting and reading room and employment bureau, while the upper portion of the house will be devoted to sleeping apartments. For the conversion of the new quarters to their destined use, fresh subscriptions are needed.

OBITUARY.

DR. JAMES SCOTT.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 17.-Dr. James Scott, artho Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 17.—Dr. James Scott, surface of the famous Scott liquor law, died at his home as Lebanon yesterday, at the age of seventy-three years. He had been a member of the Ohio Legislature eighteen years. He was appointed Secretary of Washington Territory by President Grant, and served as Consul from 1874 to 1878, having been a public official more than thirty years. He was born in Washington County, Pean., on July, 15, 1815. His death was due entirely to the infirmities of old age.

The Scott liquor law, passed by the Ohio Legislature in 1883, placed a tax on the sale of liquor and many dealers considered it the best settlement of a trouble-some question. Before it went into effect the liquor dealers paid no license and contributed nothing toward maintaining the State Government. Under the law the tax amounted to nearly \$2,000,000, which was devoted to municipal purposes—chiefly to the regulation of the evils and the relief of the impoverishment caused by the traffic itself. In 1883 the Democrate won a victory over the Republicans by promising to repeal the law. This they were not bold enough to do, as that meant, among other things, increased taxation for every farmer, merchant and mechanic in the State solely for the relief of a few thousand liques dealers, who could well afford to pay the tax. In 1884, with the hope of securing support at the Nevember elections, the Democrats secured the aid of the State Supreme Court, and had the liquor cases pushed out of order. The entire law was quickly declared unconstitutional, and the money collected under it in 1883 and 1884, was refunded to the liquor under it in 1883 and 1884, was relatived to the indeed of many incorporations. Under the law there was an astonishing decrease in the number of liquor-selling piaces, and no liquor law ever enacted in this gave such general satisfaction. In 1865 the Legislature passed a new law closely resembling the Scott law, but medified in features to which the Democratic court had objected.

HENRY W. TAYLOR. Canandaigua, N. Y., Dec. 17 (Special).—Henry W. Taylor, who was in years the oldest living graduate of Yale College, and the oldest representative of the New-York bar, died at his residence in this village at noon to-day of pneumonia. He was in his ninety-third year, but had retained wonderful vigor and activity until a week ago, when he was taken with the attack of pneumonia which proved to be his last filness. Judge Taylor was born in Deerfield, Mass., in 1796, Judge Taylor was born in Deerneid, Mass., in 1786, and was of Puritan ancestry. He was educated as Ysie, graduating in 1816. He was admitted to the base and began the practice of his profession in Canandaigus in 1820, his contemporaries being among the most noted of the profession and including Postmaster-General Granger, John C. Spencer, Alvah Worden and Mark H. Sibley. In 1832 he married Marthe C. Masters, daughter of Thomas Masters, one of the old shipping merchants of New-York, whom he survived nearly five years. He served in the Legislatures of 1838, 1830 and 1840. In 1840 he removed to Mar-shall, Mich., and subsequently served in the Legislature of that State. He returned to Canandalgua in 1848, and in 1850 he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals. He was of the old line Whigs and always took an active one of the old line Whigs and always took an active and influential part in party councils. He was a member of the Whig Convention which nominated Hacrison and Tyler in 1840, and his last vote was east for Harrison and Morton. He received his degree of A. M. from Yale in 1829, and in 1860 he was nonored with the degree of LL. D. by the same institution. He degree of LL. D. by the same institution. He fully exemplified the Christian graces of his Puritan ancestry. In his religious life he was devout, easistent and active. He was for over sixty years deacon of the First Congregational Church of Canadagua and in 1846 was made a corporate member of the first Congregational Church of Canadagua and in 1846 was made a corporate member of the First Congregational Church of Canadagua and In 1846 was made a corporate member of the First Congregational Church of Canadagua and In 1846 was made a corporate member of the American Board for Foreign Missions.

JOHN S. MACKAY. John S. Mackay, whose death occurred at his home,

No. 612 Carlton-ave., Brooklyn, yesterday, was one of the oldest residents of that city. He was born on April 13, 1811, in Connecticut, near what is now Greens wich. He began business in Brooklyn in 1831, when it was little more than a village. He was connected in the course of his life with many of the substantial institutions of the city, among them the Mechanica and the Long Island Savings Banks. He was one of the original members of the Hamilton Debating Society, from which sprang the present Hamilton Club. He was an active Mason and one of the founders of Orion Lodge, No. 717. He held official positions in St. Peter's and Church of the Messiah (Episcopal) Churche Mr. Mackar had been an invalid for several years. He had been seen soldom in this period outside of his home, where his children have v.ed with each othor in making his declining days pleasant. He leaves three daughters, one of whom is Mrs. John Gibb, and two sens. Densid and Goorge B. Mackay, both members of the well-known banking firm of Vermilye & Co., and of the New-York Stock Exchange.

Boston, Dec. 17.—Nathaniel J. Bradlee, one of the leading architects and business men of this city, died f apoplexy on a railroad train this morning while on his way to Keene, N. H. Mr. Bradlee was born in Boston on June 1, 1829. In April, 1860, he was appointed by the municipal government of Boston to take charge of the removal of the Hotel Pelham. The work was successfully accomplished and attracted and English newspapers. Mr. Bradiec subsequently superintended the removal of Boylston Market. He was the architect of over 500 buildings in Boston. He was trustee of many estates, and hold close relations with many important institutions.

JAMES C. MORFORD.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 17.—James C. Morford, whe was the last surviving member of the Association of Old Defenders of Baltimore, died here to-day, ago ninety-three years. His death marks the extinction of the famous Old Defenders' Association, which for nearly half a century has been one of the best known features of Baltimore.

FRANCIS P. BAILEY.

Erie, Penn., Dec. 17 (Special).—Francis P. Bailey, cashier of the Marine National Bank, died to-day at the age of sixty-six years. He was a native of Pelham, Mass., and was the son of the Rev. Winthrep Bailey. Uniterian clergyman.

BARON JOMINI.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 17.-Baron Jomini is dead. He was a friend and adviser of the Czar and a strong Baron Alexander Jomini was the son of the cele-brated Swiss strategist, who abandoned the French service after the retreat from Moscow, and passed the

emainder of his life in that of Russia. Baron Alex

nder Jomini entered the Russian Foreign Office fifty

coadjutor of the late Prince Gortschakoff, his last offi-cial title being First Councilior of the Foreign Office. He was a great favorite with the correspondents of foreign newspapers, as he was about the only Russian official who ever dreamed of affording them any assist-ance in obtaining news.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Acting Adjurant-General Kelton has been informed of the death at Fort Supply, Indian Territory, of Colonel Robert S. La Motte 13th Infantry. Colonel La Motte was a native of Pennsylvania, but he entered the Army in 1861 as a captain in the 1st

to the 13th Infantry, and in 1808 he became Major of the 13th Infantry. He was made Lleutenant-Colonel of the 13th Infantry in 1879, from which he was pro-moted to be Colonel of the 13th Infantry.

OFFICIAL FIGURES FROM WEST VIRGINIA

GOOD REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES IN KANAWHA COUNTY-THE CONGRESSIONAL VOTE STILL IN THE COURTS.

Charleston, W. Va., Dec. 17 (Special).—General Goff's official majority for Governor in this county (Kanawha) is 1,519. The returns show that McGinnis (Rep.) has 1,344 majority for Congress, but the courts are still working on the case. The Crouls Court to-day issued a writ of certiorari against the County Commissioners, requiring them to bring up their record on the recount for review. If certified to, the vote of Kanawha will give McGinnis a majority of 32 in the district.

of the Clara Louise Kellogg-Strakosch Company, will not sue Mr. Strakosch for breach of contract. Colonel W. W. Badger, her lawyer, said yesterday that Mr. Strakesch had left the case in the hands of his lawyer, who yesterday advised Mr. Strakosch by letter to settle the trouble by paying Miss Montague her back claims \$150, and her salary until she entered on a new ed gagement, which is now considering. Miss Monta-gue is a well-known singer and the wife of Charles Turner, a tenor singer. The made a contract on October 15 with Mr. Strakosch to sing with his company for three months at a salary of \$100 a v Miss Montague also had the right to extend the con-Miss Montague also had the right to extend the contract to six months if she desired. Miss Montague says that trouble began when the company reached floston. She wanted to sing in Bosion, but was not allowed to. The trouble grew and Miss Montague says that in Phitadelphia it was announced before the curtain that she was ill and could not appear. On saturday she says that instead of receiving he weekly salary, she got a note from Mr. Strakosoh telling her that her services were no longer required.